

KEH, Z.

Decree of the Minister of Heavy Industry, no.129 of July 26, 1961 regarding a closer cooperation between sections of the Ministry of Heavy Industry and technical associations united in the Chief Technical Organization. Przegl mech 20 no.18:571 S '61.

Immunology

BULGARIA

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721420009-6"

KEHAYOV, I., Laboratory of Cytoimmunology, Institute of Microbiology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

"Studies on Antigenic Relations Between Guinea Pig Kidney and Lung"

Sofia, Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii Nauk, Vol 19, No 12, 1966, pp 1219-1222

Abstract: [English article] The treatment of guinea pigs with rabbit anti-guinea-pig-kidney serum raises the percentage of localization of the tuberculous infection in the kidney (I. R. Kekhayov, P"rvi Kongres na mikrobiologite v B"lgariya, Izd. BAN, 1965). The same phenomenon was established, although to a lesser degree, in the treatment of guinea pigs with heterologic anti-lung serum, which may be ascribed to the existence of antigen(s) common to kidney and lungs. The present communication contains some results of further studies on the antigenic relationship between the guinea pig's kidney and lung. Following a brief description of the materials (young rabbits) and methods used, it gives a detailed description and discussion of the results. An analysis of the data indicates that the complement-fixation test and the agar-gel precipitation test disclose that the antigenic mosaic of the guinea pig lung contains an antigen(s) common to the kidney antigens. This antigenic kinship of the two organs is considered significant for the specific organotropism of the tuberculous infection. References: 2 Bulgarian, 1 Soviet, and 7 Western. (Manuscript 1/1 received 7 Jul 66.)

KEHESY, A.

Color vision. Szemeaszet 90 no.1:9-32 Feb 1953. (CLML 24:5)

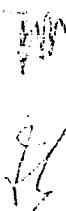
1. Doctor Medical Sciences.

KEHIAIAN, HENRY

✓ General study of the protolytic equilibrium. I. The chemical equilibrium in aqueous solutions of a monobasic and a monoacidic base. Henry V. Kehiaian. *Acta Academica popolare Românei, Studii Cercetari Chimice*, 1958, 3(1955).

Math. Based on 5 definitions and 4 assumptions, a general equation is derived for aq. solns. of a monobasic acid and a monoacidic base, from which special and approximation formulas of the literature may be derived.

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RUMANIA/Physical Chemistry - Solutions, Theory of Acids and Bases

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 3935.

Author : Henry V. Kehiaian

Inst : APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721420009-6"

Title : General Study of Protolytic Equilibrium. II. Chemical Equilibrium in Aqueous Solution of Acid and Base Mixture.

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari chim., 1957, 5, No 1, 35-49.

**Abstract:** The equation of chemical equilibrium and its application to solutions of acids, bases and amphoteric substances (protolytes) was studied. The case of aqueous solutions produced by a mixture of polybasic acids and polybasic bases is discussed. The derived equation is a generalization of the equation derived earlier (part I, RZhKhim, 1956, 32081).

Card : 1/1

-7-

RUMANIA/Physical Chemistry - Solutions, Theory of Acids and Bases.

B-11

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 3936.

Author : Henry V. Kehiaian.

Inst :

Title : Composition of Boric Acids and Alkali Borates in Aqueous Solutions. I. Appendix to General Study of Protolytic

KEHIAIAN, H.

Studies on the liquid--liquid equilibrium. Pts. 1-3. Biul chim PAN  
10 no.10:569-589 '62.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.  
Presented by W. Swietoslawski.

KEHTIAN, H.

Thermodynamics of chemically reacting mixtures. Pts. 1-3.  
Bul chim PAN 11 no.8:479-496 '63.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Warsaw. Presented by W. Swietoslawski.

KEHIAIAN, H.; SOSNOWSKA-KEHIAIAN, K.

Thermodynamics of chemically reacting mixtures. Pt.4. Bul  
chim PAN 11 no.9:549-556 '63.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Warsaw. Presented by W. Swietoslawski.

KEHIAIAN, H.

Thermodynamics of chemically reacting mixtures. Pt. 7.  
Bul chim PAN 12 no. 1:77-83 '64.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Warsaw. Presented by W. Swietoslawski.

KERIAIAN, H.; FAJANS, A.

Thermodynamics of chemically reacting mixtures. Pt. 8. Bul chim PAN 12 no.4:255-262 '64.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Warsaw. Presented by W. Swietoslawski.

KIBIATOW, R.

Thermodynamics of chemically reacting mixtures, pt. 9. Biuletyn  
PAN 12 no. 5:323-329 '64.

I. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Warsaw, Presented by Z. Swiatekiewicz.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721420009-6

KERIATAN, H., SOJMOWSKA-KERIATAN, K.

Thermodynamics of organoleptic reactions in oil - Pt. 10-11.  
Bull. Chem. FAN 12 no. 6, 425-439 1964.

I. Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of  
Sciences, Warsaw. Submitted April 17, 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721420009-6"

KEHIAIAN, H.

Thermodynamics of chemically reacting mixtures. Pt.12. Bul  
chim PAN 12 no.7:497-501 '64.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of  
Sciences, Warsaw. Submitted May 27, 1964.

KEHIAIAN, H.

Thermodynamics of chemically reacting mixtures. Pt.13. Bul  
chim PAN 12 no.8:567-573 '64.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of  
Sciences, Warsaw. Submitted June 20, 1964.

KEHIAIAN, H.

Thermodynamics of chemically reacting mixtures. Pt.14. Bul  
chim PAN 9[i.e. 12] no.9:675-679 '64.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of  
Sciences, Warsaw. Submitted July 16, 1964.

KEHIAIAN, K.; SOSNOWSKA-KEHIAIAN, K.

Thermodynamics of chemically reacting mixtures. Pt. 5-6.  
Bul chim PAN 11 no.10;583-596 '63.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Warsaw. Presented by W. Swietoslawski.

Kehl, Jerry.

Distr: hE2c(j)/4E3d

✓ Formaldehyde condensation. I. Stanislaw Malinowski, Jerry Kehl, and Stanislaw Tyrluk (Politechnika, Warsaw). Roczniki Chem. 34, 391-400 (1960) (English summary).—Condensation of HCHO (I) to polyalc. aldehydes was studied in presence of various catalysts. PbO (II), obtained by decomprn. of Pb oxalate at low temps., was found to form an active complex with I, whereas II prep'd. at high temps. was inactive. Oxides of other common metals (except CaO and MnO) were inactive as well as organolead compds. contg. the Pb(OH) group, or complexes of II with glycol or glyceraldehyde, acetylacetone, or acetacetates.

A. Kreglewski

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1-BW(BW)  
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Zaklad Technologii Organicznej I Politechniki, Warszawa.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721420009-6

KEHLER, Miro

Development of telegrams from the beginning of society up to our days.  
PTT zbor 16 no.1/2:34-36 F '62.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721420009-6"

KARSAY, Gyula, Dr.; KEHLI, Istvan, Dr.; KORANYI, Andras, Dr.

Pathography and therapy of intracerebral vascular attacks with  
special regard to ACTH therapy. Orvn. hetil. 99 no.31:1049-1053  
3 Aug 58.

1. A Janos Korhaz-rendelointezet (igazgato: Tako Jozsef dr.) I. sz.  
Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Koranyi Andras dr.) koslemenye.  
(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, ther.  
ACTH intravenous drop infusion (Hun))  
(ACTH, ther. use  
cerebral hemorrh., intravenous drop infusion (Hun))

CA KEHREN, M.

27

The spontaneous combustion of oiled textiles. M. Kehren. *Zeits.-Rundschau* 3, 409-17 (1949); *Chem. Zentr.* (Russian Zone Ed.) 1949, 1, 943.—The spontaneous combustion of oiled textiles is caused by the use of several unctd. compds., such as linoleic or linolenic acid, or their glycerides, in the oiling prepa. Such preps. are best tested with the Mackey test, which gives the relation between spontaneous temp. increase and time. Six curves are given showing the behavior of textile olein, mineral oil, water conta., fat-poor dressing oils, and the influence of mineral soaps on such oils. Mineral oils are safe, even in the presence of metal soaps (Fe, Cr). The spontaneous oxidation can be retarded by antecatalysts such as  $\alpha$ -naphthol or hydroquinone. Further suggestions are offered for the prevention of spontaneous combustion. M. G. Moore

CA

KEHREN M

29

Rubber poisons: origin and removal from textiles. M.  
Kehren, *SVF Fachorgan Textilberell.*, (Basel) 4, 111-114  
#103-71X (1949).—The chemistry of natural and synthetic  
rubbers, and chem. agents, e.g., Cu, Mn, Fe, Co, oils, and  
acids, which promote their "perishing" on textiles are dis-  
cussed. The sources and detection of rubber poisons, es-  
pecially traces of Cu and Mn, are reviewed, and the use of  
Triton B for removing these metals is discussed. B. A.

KEHREN, A. E.

Journal of the Science  
of Food and Agriculture  
June, 1954  
Sanitation

(2)

Iron treatment of textile waste-waters. I. M. Kehren and H. Banks  
(Z. ges. Text. Ind., 1953, 55, No. 8, 417-426; T. Text. Ind., 1953,  
44, A351).—The removal of suspended matter from textile waste-  
water by means of treatment with Fe salts or metallic Fe (-waste)  
is still the subject of investigation, the nature of the colloid reaction  
involved being, as yet, uncertain. Possible physical and chemical  
processes involved are discussed and the application of the Fe  
treatment method to practical water purification, particularly in  
relation to textile processing effluent, is described.

R. B. CLARK

KEHYYERDAL, Tur[Heyerdahl, Thor] (Norvegiya)

Seaways to Polynesia. Priroda 52 no.1:75-84 '63.  
(MIRA 16:1)

(Polynesia—Discovery and exploration)

*KEIBS, L.*

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION      POL/5981

Symposium on Electroacoustic Transducers. Krynica, 1958

Proceedings of the Symposium on Electroacoustic Transducers [held in] Krynica,  
17-26 September, 1958. Warsaw, Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1961. 442 p.  
Errata slip inserted. 630 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Polish Academy of Sciences. Institute of Basic Technical  
Problems.

Ed. in Chief: Janusz Kacprowski, Doctor of Sciences; Editing Committee: Ignacy  
Malecki, Professor, Doctor of Sciences; Wincenty Pajewski, Doctor; and Jerzy  
Wehr, Master of Sciences; Secretary: Julian Mierzejewski.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists and acoustical engineers.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of detailed research papers constituting the  
proceedings of a conference held in Krynica from 17 to 26 September 1958 under  
the auspices of the Institute of Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences.

Card 1/8

35-

Symposium on Electroacoustic Transducers

POL/5981

The following basic problems are treated: 1) theoretical research on energy transformation processes; 2) experimental development of new types of transducers; 3) electroacoustic measurements; 4) technology of piezoelectric and magnetostrictive materials; 5) construction of transducers for technical needs; and 6) design of acoustic transducer systems. No personalities are mentioned. References (if any) follow the individual articles.

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1. Classification of electromechanical transformation methods in the light of the tasks faced within [sic] the design and construction of electroacoustic equipment. V. S. Grigor'yev	7

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## Symposium on Electroacoustic Transducers

POL/5981

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29. On the behavior of second-order gradient microphones in the near field. Carl Feik	
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	345

Card 6/8

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721420009-6"

KEIETI, J.

Study of the biological properties of some species of bacteria  
of the family Enterobacteriaceae. Cesk. farm. 13 no.3:110-114  
Mr'64.

1. Katedra biochemie a mikrobiologie farmaceutickej fakulty  
UK, Bratislava.

7  
4E2C-1

The creep performance of a few soft solders. A. Kell.  
*Metal II*, 740-2(1957).—Nearly all Bi alloys and soft  
solders show a greater hardness in the cast condition on both  
short time and long time hardness tests. In all cases the  
hardness falls rapidly with time of loading. This creep  
behavior in the case of pure Sn can be improved by the  
alloying of Ag and Sb. This is also true for Ag added, to  
therefore, has advantages in technology. The advantage of  
Ag added, to Pb-Sn solders is not demonstrable; this element  
is added, therefore, only if other reasons exist for its presence.

H. Stoeckz

MT

The synthesis of an isomer of dioxospartans. F. Šorm and B. Keil (Tech. Univ., Prague). Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun. 12, 635-60 (1947) (in English).—The prepn. of a dioxospartane (I) was attempted for structural studies. *Di-Me<sub>2</sub>-α,γ-di-2-pyridylglutarate* (II), prep'd. from Me<sub>2</sub>-2-pyridineacetate (III) by 2 methods, was isolated as the diisopropyl ester, m. 191-5° (from dioxane). (a) III (11 g.) in 20 cc. CuI<sub>2</sub> was added dropwise to 2.9 g. atomized K in 100 cc. CuI<sub>2</sub> and after 18 hrs. 9.82 g. CH<sub>3</sub>I<sub>2</sub> was added with spontaneous reaction; when the alk. reaction had disappeared after 3 hrs. at 80°, the soln. was shaken with 25 cc. 3 N HCl at 0°, the aq. ext. made alk. with satd. aq. KOH, and the product which sepd. with Et<sub>2</sub>O, giving 3.8 g. (33%) II, b.p. 214-20°, as well as 1.4 g. of a fraction b.p. 270°. (b) Dry (CH<sub>3</sub>O)<sub>2</sub> (0.66 g.), 50 mg. piperidine, and 6.6 g. II were heated to 120° 5 min.; distn. gave 1.65 g. III, b.p. 120°, and 4.4 g. (84.5%) II, b.p. 201-10°. On hydrogenation 7.8 g. II in 100 cc. HOAc and 8.7 g. PtO<sub>2</sub> (Adams) at room temp. and 140 mm. took up 3335 cc. H (3230 theory) and gave 0.8 g. of a fraction b.p. 98-100°, and 3.4 g. b.p. 175°. The latter in 10 cc. CuI<sub>2</sub> was analyzed chromatographically on 75 g. neutral Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

The following fractions were obtained (no. of fraction, cc. of developer, and mg. of residue given): 1, 15 cc.  $\text{CH}_2$ , 675; 2, 15 cc.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ; 3, 15 cc.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ; 4, 30 cc.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ; 5, 30 cc.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ; 6, 30 cc.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ; 7, 40 cc.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ; 8, 40 cc.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ; 9, 40 cc.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ; 10, 40 cc.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ; 11, 40 cc.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ; 12, 40 cc.  $\text{CHCl}_3$ ; 275; 13, 80 cc.  $\text{CHCl}_3$ ; 900; 14, 40 cc.  $\text{CHCl}_3$ . Fractions 2-6 were colorless gums, cryst. on wetting with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ . Fractions 7-11 were fluorescent noncryst. gums. Fractions 12-14 were dark gums, cryst. on standing after wetting with  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ . Fraction 1, a dark-colored gum, was reanalyzed on 18 g.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ; the  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$  eluate gave a dark gum with a basic odor. The  $\text{CHCl}_3$  eluate was combined with fractions 2-6; the crystals produced, recrystd. from  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , sublimed at 0.001 mm., and recrystd. twice from  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , m. 17°, analyzed as I. The mother liquor from I, on  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , gave a product m. 136-7° from the  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$  eluate and fractions 13-14 gave a compd. m. 180-1° (from  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ ), both of unknown structure.

John W. Green

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721420009-6"

*C*

The synthesis of sparteine and isosparteine. P. Sorm and B. Keil, *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.*, **13**, 544-55 (1948) (in English).—The by-product in the prep. of di-Me  $\alpha,\gamma$ -di-2-pyridylglutamate (I) (C.A. 42, 6046b) was shown to be Me 4-ovo-3-(2-pyridyl)-1-pyridocoline-carboxylate (II) formed from I during distn. under reduced pressure by the simultaneous splitting off of MeOH and dehydrogenation. II,  $b_4$  270-8°, m. 100° (from  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  and petr. ether) [picrate, m. 239° (decomp.) (from dioxane)], was obtained from Me 2-pyridineacetate (III) in 13% yield with  $\text{CH}_3\text{O}$ ; III (0.42 g.), 0.383 g.  $\text{Hg}(\text{OEt})_2$  and 0.5 cc.  $\text{Ar}_2\text{O}$  were heated 2 hrs. at 125-30°, the  $\text{HgOAc}$  and excess  $\text{Ar}_2\text{O}$  distd., and the residue diatl. to give 2 fractions,  $b_4$  100° and  $b_4$  220° (IV), which cryst. IV in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  was chromatographed on 3 g. neutral  $\text{Al}(\text{O})_3$ ; the first 100 cc. of  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  eluate gave yellow needles of II, m. 100°. The identity of the II obtained by the 2 methods was shown by mixed m.p. and identical absorption curves in the visible spectrum. I (7.8 g.) in 100 cc. glacial  $\text{AcOH}$  and 0.78 g. Adams PtO<sub>2</sub> at room temp. and 140 mm. Hg excess pressure of H absorbed 3335 cc. H and was worked up to give 0.8 g.,  $b_4$  98-100°, and 3.4 g.,  $b_4$  175° (V). V (7 g.) in thiophene-free  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  was passed through 210 g.  $\text{Al}(\text{O})_3$ . The following fractions of 200 cc. were collected and evapd. separately (fraction no., eluent, wt. in g.): 1,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ , 0.32; 2-12,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ , 3.05; 13-20,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{-CHCl}_3$ , 0.68; 21-5,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{-CHCl}_3$ , 0.87; 26-7,  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , 0.20; 28-31,  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}\text{-EtOH}$  (9:1), 1.9. Fraction

I did not crystallize. Fractions 2-12 crystd. on wetting with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  and on fractional crystn. from  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  gave 0.39 g. colorless prisms, m. 171° (VI), and 0.4 g. longish prisms, m. 131° (VII) (mixed in p. showed a depression of 13%). while the mothersg. mother liquor on further chromatography gave 0.35 g. VII. VI, m. 172° after 2 recrystns. from  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  and sublimation *in vacuo*, was identical with the dioxosparteine previously described; VII, m. 133° after 2 recrystns. from  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  and sublimation *in vacuo*, was shown to be another dioxosparteine isomer. Fractions 21-3 and 26-7 did not crystallize on wetting with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ . Fractions 20-7 and 28-31 crystd. on wetting with  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  and were recrystd. from  $\text{EtOH}\text{-EtO}$  to give Me 4-ovo-3-(2-piperidyl)octahydro-1-pyridocolinecarboxylate (VIII). II (3.6 g.) in 70 cc. glacial  $\text{AcOH}$  and 0.4 g. Adams PtO<sub>2</sub> gave as above 3.4 g. of a colorless resinlike substance which was heated 2 hrs. at 140-210° *in vacuo*. The residue, 2.9 g., was mothersg. and after soln. in 10 cc.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  was chromatographed through 120 g. neutral  $\text{Al}(\text{O})_3$ . Fractions of 100 cc. were taken and evapd. separately (fraction no., eluent, wt. in g.): 1,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ , 0; 2-10,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ , 1.31; 11-12,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ , 0; 13-15,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 0; 16-20,  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , 0, and 21-4,  $\text{EtOH}$ , 1.49. The cryst. substance, m. 118-25°, from fractions 2-12 was sepd. into VI and VII; fractions 21-4 yielded VIII. VI (0.36 g.) in 10 cc. 30%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  was reduced electrolytically at 20-2° during 3.5 hrs. at 1.3 amp. with activated electrodes of pure Pb, made alk. with 13 g. solid  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ , steam-distd., and the steam distil-

(cont.)

late made neutral to methyl orange and taken to dryness to give 0.24 g. HCl salt (IX). IX (0.24 g.) in 2 cc. hot  $H_2O$  was added dropwise to 0.51 g. Na picrate in 10 cc.  $H_2O$ , and the crude picrate which sepd. was washed with abs. alc., and recrystd. from alc.-dioxane to give 0.44 g. of the picrate, m. 222° (decompn.), presumably the dipicrate of



sparteine (X). VII on similar treatment gave 2 picrates, m. 167-8° (from alc.-dioxane) (XI) and m. 211° (from alc.-dioxane) (XII), which were wptd. mechanically. XI may be the dipicrate of a isosparteine while XII is expected to be similar to X (cf. C.A. 28, 4064; 35, 3031). By examination of the structure of sparteine, if rings B and C are cis to each other, rings A and D can be attached to ring B or C, resp., either cis or trans. Thus, 3 isomersides can exist: (1) A:B cis, C:D cis; (2) A:B cis, C:D trans; and (3) A:B trans, C:D trans. Each of these isomersides will be resolvable into optical antipodes.

H. L. Yale

✓ A

4

**Electrophoresis of proteins in agar jelly.** A. H. Gordon, B. Kral, and K. Sebesta (Tech. Univ., Prague, Czech.). *Nature* 164, 488-9 (1949).—Ferritin and hemoglobin were sepd. by electrophoresis in 1% agar jelly in 19 hrs. at 3.3 v./cm. Diffr. 1:10,000 pepsin at pH 3 in NaOAc buffer sepd. into 2 main bands which was revealed by spraying with Pauli reagent (I) (Consdens, *et al.*, C.I. 40,41009). The adsorption at 280 m $\mu$  corresponded to the color developed with I. Separ. of the proteins of egg white at pH 8.8 and 8.0 were similar to those obtained by the Tiselius technique. Earl S. McCollum

A

E C

**Electrophoresis of proteins in agar jelly.** A. H. Gordon, H. Kell, K. Schusta, O. Knosal, and P. Šotov (Tech Univ., Prague). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* **15**, 1-10 (1950) (in English); cf. *C.A.* **44**, 1834d. An app. and methods for the electrophoretic sepn. of proteins in agar jelly (1) are described in detail (cf. *C.A.* **40**, 4102). The sepd. protein bands are detected either by their ultraviolet absorption at 280 or 290 m $\mu$  or by "printing off" the I on the filter paper and detecting with Pauli reagent or ninhydrin. Protein mobility at different agar concns. depends on the mol. wt. Whereas hemoglobin moves with the same speed, ferritin is slowed down considerably by higher I concns. Electrophoresis of egg white and normal human plasma resulted in sepn. of compounds similar to the sepn. obtained with the Thelin method. Crude pepsin was sepd. into different fractions. A drawback of the method is the difficulty of removing the last traces of I from amino acids and proteins. The chief use for the method will be the sepn. of proteins on a preparative scale. K. Schoen

*CA**116*

Proteins and amino acids. IV. Partition chromatography of dinitrophenyl amino acids on kieselguhr and siliculated materials. O. Klesvá, B. Keil, A. Malý, and P. Sovan (Tech. Univ., Prague). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.*, 15, 918-20 (1951) [in English]; cf. *C.A.*, 45, 9182c; 46, 3587d. "The substitution of kieselguhr by silica gel in the method of Sanger (*C.A.*, 40, 6351) gives a more reproducible system. If the kieselguhr is silicone coated or a silicone polymer is used, a "reversed-phase" chromatography ensues. The rate of movement,  $R_f$ , as a function of pH was evaluated as the ratio of  $R_f$  for a reference substance to  $R_f$  for the dinitrophenyl amino acid. The pH is so selected that optimum separ. is obtained for any given mixt. The dinitrophenyl derivs. of threonine, glycine, alanine, and phenylalanine and dinitrouridine were used as examples with a mobile phase of  $\text{CHCl}_3\text{-EtOAc}$ ."

H. P. Block

CA

Proteins and amino acids. V. The preparation of apoferritin by alcohol precipitation. B. Keil and J. Pottáková (Central Chem. Research Inst., Prague). *Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.*, 16, 204-6 (1951) (in English); cf. C.A. 46, 8222f.—Prepn. of ferritin (I) by Leubberger's procedure (C.A. 33, 20631) gave within 8-9 hrs. cryst. material which yielded pure I after a single further cryst. Cryst. I was dissolved in an acetate buffer (pH 4.05) and freed from Cd by dialysis against the same buffer. The resulting clear dark-brown soln. contained 0.67 mg. N and 1.44 mg. Fe/ml. This soln. (21 ml.) was treated with 200 mg. Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (II) and 100 mM. phenanthroline (III), let stand at 1° overnight, a further 100 mg. II and 230 mg. III added, the soln. left stand 1 hr., cooled to -5° while 29 ml. EtOH was added gradually from a separatory funnel with the stem dipping below the liquid surface; the soln. was centrifuged 4 min. at -5° at 90,000 r.p.m. the liquid decanted, the sediment dissolved in the acetate buffer, made up to 14 ml., and 200 mg. II and 100 mg. III added; after 1 hr. a 2nd pdtn. was carried out at -5° by adds. of 13 ml. EtOH. The centrifuged sediment dissolved in

buffer soln., and the apoferritin (IV) soln. dialyzed. faintly pink soln. of IV (50 mg.) contained 0.06% Fe and 18.9% N. The protein crystd. spontaneously on adds. of 1/2 vol. 30% CdSO<sub>4</sub> soln. to the dialyzed soln. VIII. A new synthesis of glutathione. J. Rödinger and P. Sorma. *Jhd.* 314-19; cf. C.A. 46, 3687d.—Into S-benzyl-L-cysteine (I) (14 g.) suspended in 350 cc. abs. dioxane in a 1-l. flask fitted with a liquid-sealed stirrer, reflux condenser with guard tube, and a gas-delivery tube to the bottom, and heated to 40°. COCl was introduced at 40-5° until the I dissolved, then 2 hrs. excess COCl was removed with dry air, the dioxane was std. off at 30-40° and 15 mm. after filtering, and the residue was taken up with boiling dry C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>; on cooling there separated 10.8 g. S-benzyl-N-carboxy-L-cysteine anhydride (II), together liquor treated with ligroine gave 1.7 g. more; total yield 12.5 g. (77.5%), m. 105-6°, [α]<sub>D</sub> -43 ± 1.5° (c 1.34, dioxane). To 2.75 g. II in 30 cc. tetrahydrofuran (III), cooled to -75° was added dropwise a precooled soln. of 1.36 g. H<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>K and 0.94 g. 1-methylglutamine in

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721420009-6

Pentofine. Bohuslav Kell, Chem. Zvesti 6, 483-7 (1953).—  
A lecture.  
Jan Micka

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721420009-6"

*Sofrakj, Kell*

Proteins and amino acids. XIII. Use of 4-styrene-sulfonoyl chloride in the determination of end amino acids of peptide chains. Bohumil Kell, Věra Kučenková, and František Šorm. *Chem. Listy* 46, 167-70 (1952). — The journal reference in C.A. 46, 3604c should have been *Chem. Listy* 46, 167-70(1952) instead of *Ibid.* 167-70. E. J. C.

KA KEIL, D.

*Biological Chemistry*  
Method - II

Proteins and amino acids. XII. Quantitative estimation of dinitrophenylated proteins. Bohuslav Keil, Vladimír Tomášek, and Jana Sedláčková (Central Chem. Inst., Prague, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 46, 457-61 (1952); cf. C.A. 46, 6222A. A method for the detn. of the basic end groups in proteins has been worked out on the basis of the formation of dinitrophenyl derivs. and their analysis by means of countercurrent distribution and paper chromatography. The method was applied to the detn. of 1 mol. of aspartic acid in beef serum albumin. The analysis was carried out in the dark since the dinitrophenyl derivs. of amino acids are not stable toward the daylight. M. Hudlický

KEIL, B.

Proteins. XXIX Oxidation of pancreatic proteases. p. 1837

Vol. 48, no. 12, Dec. 1954

CHEMICKÉ LISTY

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5, No. 4, 1956

KEIL, B.

Proteins. XXIX. Oxidation of pancreatic proteases. In Russian. p. 471.

Vol. 20, no. 2, April 1955

SEBORNÍK CHEKHOVATSKÝKH KHIMICHESKÝKH RABOT

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5, No. 4, April 1956

KEIL, B.

Krausova et al.  
General - II

**Proteins and amino acids. XIII. Activation of chymotrypsinogen to chymotrypsin.** Frantisek Sorm, Bohumil Keil, and Ivan Rychlik (Central Chem. Inst., Prague, Czech). *Chem. Listy* 46, 401-4 (1952); cf. C.A. 46, 11250Y.

On the basis of quant. paper chromatography of dinitrophenyl derivs. of amino acids, chymotrypsinogen (I) was found to contain no basic end group. Activation is followed by the formation of 2 amino groups (based on the mol. wt. 23500). In addn., a mixt. of tri- to octapeptides is formed as a result of hydrolytic processes. Cryst.  $\alpha$ -chymotrypsin consists of 2 or 3 proteins having the same proteolytic activity. During the crystn., the content of a form contg. 1 mole of alanine and 1 mole of phenylalanine as end amino acids increases. Proteins with aspartic acid, serine, and threonine as end amino acids accumulate in the mother liquors. Activation of I is based probably on the cleavage of cyclic peptide chains which reveals the center of activity. XIV. Enzymic activity of dinitro derivatives of  $\alpha$ -chymotrypsin. Frantisek Sorm and Ivan Rychlik. *Ibid.* 405-8. — By the action of 1,2,4-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>P(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub> 160 mg. on lyophilized chymotrypsin (I) (300 mg. in a soln. contg. 300 mg. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> in 15 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O), dinitrophenyl derivs. contg. 2, 4, and 7 dinitrophenyl

groups per mol. of I, resp., were prepd., purified by dialysis and analyzed by spec. spectrometry. Protease and chymotrypsin activities drop with increasing rate of substitution; esterase activity of I contg. 2 dinitrophenyl groups is higher, that contg. 4 groups about the same, and that contg. 7 dinitrophenyl groups per mol. of I lower than that of I. Michaelis const. and max. reaction rate of I pure and I contg. 2, 4, and 7 dinitrophenyl groups, resp., are: 0.013, 0.0031, 0.0020, and 0.0018; 0.50, 0.40, 0.30, and 0.12. Tendency of synthesizing polypeptides of methionine from its Pr ester increases with increasing amt. of dinitrophenyl groups. XVI. Interaction of proteins with electrolytes. Vladimír Kacera and Luboš Matoušek. *Ibid.* 525-8; cf. C.A. 46, 11315g. — A dynamic equil. exists in a system protein-metal ions in which protein (serum albumin) represents a complexing agent of low diffusion const. This accounts for the fact that a wave showing the reduction of ions forming a complex with serum albumin is, at a certain pH, higher than that corresponding to the flow of ions in the complex. M. Hudlický

NOTES

## Shurt, J. (2)

(after crystn. from  $\text{CHCl}_3$ -petr. ether, m. 155°). V (5 g.) refluxed 4 hrs. with 15 ml. 40% aq.  $\text{HBr}$ , then evapd., and the residue (0.2 g.) dissolved in 10 ml.  $\text{MeOH}$  and 4 ml.  $\text{CaH}_2\text{N}$  yielded 1.7 g. (55%) IV, m. 165° (from  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). VI (30 g.) and 22.5 g.  $\text{MeCH}_2\text{CHCOCl}$  refluxed 15 hrs. with 0.1 g. Na in 20 ml.  $\text{EtOH}$ , the mixt. acidified, extd. with three 50-ml. portions of ether, and the exts. evapd. yielded 29.5 g. (60%) of VII, b.p. 122-3°. The Schmidt reaction carried out in the same way as for V gave 17 g. of an oil which was directly hydrolyzed with dil.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (5 ml. evapd.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  to 10 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  for 15 hr. of the oil) by refluxing 5 hrs.; after the removal of the  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  ions, the residue was evapd. to dryness and dissolved in 10 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and 10 ml.  $\text{EtOH}$  to yield 2 g. IX, m. 151°, after crystn. from  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , m. 152° (decomposition). The Schmidt reaction with 30 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , dilute  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 31 g. VIII, and 100 ml. 2.0%  $\text{HgCl}_2$  gave an unstable derivative, which, after hydrolysis with dil.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (5 ml. removed of the oil) yielded 1.2 g. X, m. 155-8° (from  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). XIII. Use of azobisisbenzenesulfonate chloride in determination of end amino acids of peptide chains. *Biochemistry*, 1961, 25, 259-264, and *Europ. J. Pharm.*, 1964, 167-70.  $\text{-p-PhN}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Cl}$  (I) is claimed to be a suitable reagent for determining end amino acids in peptides. The amino acid (or peptide) was reacted with I in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  and an equivalent amount of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  in acetone; the heat evolved was measured, the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and acetone were removed, and the residue was dissolved in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , treated with  $\text{CaH}_2\text{N}$ , reprecipitated I, and acidified. The amino acid derived (in %, given) of the following peptides were: *lysine*, 144-5%; *leucine*, 145%; *valine*, 145%; *cysteine*, 148%; *methionine* 212%; *proline*, 207%; *threonine*, 178%; *methionylalanine*, 160%; *lysyl-alanine*, 152%; *arginine*, 172%; *methionine* (5%), placed in a chromatographic column (165°), 10%  $\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Cl}$  in acetone, 20%  $\text{CaH}_2\text{N}$ , 10%  $\text{CaH}_2\text{N}$ , 10%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 10%  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , *dihydroxyacetone* 12.5%, and 10%  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ , m. 152°. Acid hydrolysis (heating 5 hrs. at 100° with 0.5 N  $\text{HCl}$ ) liberated amino acids from the peptide (except the dihydroxyacetone), hydrolysis (1 hr. at 100° with 10%  $\text{NaOH}$ ) split only peptidic bonds, so that the end amino acid could be identified from

Proteins and aminoacids. XII. Synthesis of  $\alpha$ -methyl-glutamic acids. Jilí Šnirt and František Sorm (Central Chem. Inst., Prague, Czech.). *Collections Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.*, 18, 131-9 (1953) (English summary); cf. *C.A.* 47, 12459a. — After the failure of the Curtius degradation of ester azide of (cyanomethyl)malonic acid, the Schmidt reaction was used for prep., all three  $\alpha$ -methylglutamic acids,  $\text{AcCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$  (II) with  $\text{CH}_2:\text{CHCN}$  (III) which was transformed directly to  $\alpha$ -methylglutamic ac. I (IV). IV was also obtained by hydrolysis of  $O_2\text{CCMe}(N\text{HAc})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$  (V) resulting from the ac. (VI) and  $\text{MeCH}_2\text{CHCO}_2\text{Et}$  gave  $O_2\text{CCMeAcCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$  (VII). VI and  $\text{CH}_2:\text{CMeCO}_2\text{Me}$  gave  $O_2\text{CCMeCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$  (VIII). VII and VIII were transformed to  $\alpha$ -IX and  $\gamma$ -methylglutamate (X) acids resp., by the Schmidt reaction.  $\text{MeCH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})$  (17.4 g.), 15 ml. dioxane and 2 ml. Rodien's catalyst treated with 10.6 g. II at 30-40° with cooling, the mixt. acidified with HCl (1:3) after 3 hrs., treated with 25 ml.  $(\text{CHCl}_3)_2$  and 25 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and the aq. layer exptd. *in vacuo* to yield 95% ( $\text{NCCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CMe}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$ , b.p. 110°,  $d_{4}^{20} 1.0092$ ,  $n_D^{20} 1.4339$ , I (29.3 g.), 10 ml. dioxane, 0.5 g. Na, and 20 ml. EtOH was added, in the course of 1 hr., 21.2 g. II at 35° and the product isolated as above yielding 21 g. (61%) of III,  $b_{40} -116^{\circ}$ ,  $d_{4} 1.4608$ ,  $n_D^{20} 1.4468$ . III (19.7 g.) in 120 ml. of 4.7% NH soln. was added to a stirred mixt. of 30 ml. concd.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  in 250 ml.  $\text{CHCl}_3$  at 20-30°, the cooled reaction mixt. dild. with 120 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , the aq. layer exptd. with 25 ml.  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , refluxed 10 min., dild. with distd.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  to 500 ml., mixed with 216 g.  $\text{Ba(OH)}_2$  in 500 ml. hot  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , boiled 30 min., the  $\text{BaSO}_4$  was filtered off, washed with 800 ml. hot  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  contg. 5 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , the Ba and  $\text{SO}_4$  ions removed, and the filtrate evapd. *in vacuo* to 100 ml., treated with 100 ml. EtOH and allowed to cryst. in an ice box to yield 8.8 g. (55%) of IV, m. 109° (from  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). To 17 g. of  $\text{EtO}_2\text{CCMeCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$  in 100 ml.  $\text{CHCl}_3$  and 34 ml. concd.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  was added 7 g.  $\text{HN}_3$  portion-wise with cooling at 30-35°, the mixt. poured onto 200 g. ice, and the  $\text{CHCl}_3$  layer exptd. with 100 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , dried, and evapd., leaving 14.2 g. (79%) V, m. 64-8°.

(F.M.C.S.)

KEIL, B.; TOMASEK, V.; SEDLACKOVA, J.

On albumins and aminoacids. Part 14. Quantitative analysis of dinitrophenylized albumins [with summary in German]. Sbor.Chekh.khim.rab. 18 no.2:275-284 Ap '53. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Chechoslovatskoy Akademii nauk, otdeleniye organicheskoy biokhimii, Praga. (Dinitrophenyl) (Albumin)

SORM, F.; KEIL, B.; RYCHLIK, I.

On albumins and aminoacids. Part 15. Activation of chymotrypsinogen to chymotrypsin [with summary in German]. Sbor.Chekh.khim.rab. 18 no.2: 285-293 Ap '53. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Chekhoslovatskoy Akademii nauk, otdeleniye organicheskoy biokhimii, Praga. (Chymotrypsin)

KEIL, B.; SORM, F.

On proteins. Part 19. Methylation of chymotrypsogen and chymotrypsin  
[with summary in English]. Sbor.Chekh.khim.rab. 18 no.4:550-559 Ag '53.  
(MLRA 7:6)

1. Department of Organic Biochemistry, Central Chemical Research Institute,  
Prague. (Chymotrypsin) (Methylation)

KEIL P.

Proteins. XIX. Methylation of chymotrypsinogen and chymotrypsin. p.245  
(Chemicke Listy. Vol. 47, No 2, Feb. 1953) Czéchoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress,  
August 1953, Incl.

Keil, B.

✓ Herout, V., Keil, B., Protiva, M., Hudlicky, M., Ernest,  
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C/ Prague: Nakl. CSAV. 1954. 756 pp. Kčs 80. Re-  
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Chekh. biol. 3 no.5:298-307 Nov 54.

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii ChSAN, organicheskaya biokhimiya,  
Praga.

(VIRUSES,

Rous sarcoma virus, isolation & chem.)

(NEOPLASMS, experimental,

Rous sarcoma virus, isolation & chem.)

(SARCOMA, experimental,

Rous sarcoma virus, isolation & chem.)

KELL, F.

MELOUN, B.; KEIL, B.; SORM, F.

Amino acids and peptides. Part 9. Constitution of the peptide phalloidine; part 2 [in German with summary in Russian]. Sbor.Chek.khim.rab. 19 no.1:153-161 F '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Otdeleniye organicheskoy biokhimii, Institut organicheskoy khimii Chechoslovatskoy Akademii nauk, Praga. (Phallcidine)

Author:; SORI, F.; KNESSLOVA, V.

Czechoslovak. Chem. Comm. - Collection of Chemical Communications  
selected and translated into English by the U.S. Bureau of Mines  
(Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communication. Praha. Vol. 19, no. 4, Aug. 1954)  
U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Mines (East), U.S. Geol. Surv., Denver, Colo.

KETL, B.

2

4956\* Proteins. O belkakh. XXV. Chemical Structure of Proteins. Introduction. O khimicheskam stroyeli belkov. Vvedenie. F. Shorm. XXVI. Photometric Analysis of Protein Hydrolysates. Fotometricheskii analiz belkovikikh gidrolizatov. (Russian.) B. Kell. Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, 1954, No. 5, Oct. 1954, p. 1003-1017.  
Analysis of individual peptides or peptide fractions as an approach to the problem. Tables, graphs. 29 ref

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1954

Communication. XXVI. Electrolytic synthesis of methyl acetate. J. J. G. (Collection of  
Czechoslovak Chemical Communication. Praha. Vol. 19, no. 5, Oct. 1954)  
K: <sup>Easy</sup> Variable List of Current Acetates (L.), I., Vol. 1, 1954,  
June 20, 1954.

KILLE, E.

P. E. T. : SORM, F.

On proteins. XXVII. Comparative study of the stability of the acid and the partial hydrolysis of hydroxyproline and tryptophan. p. 1-10 (Collection of Czechoslovak East. Chemical Communication. Praha. Vol. 19, no. 5, Oct. 1954) Sc. Inst. of Protein Acc. (C.I.P.), Brno, 1954.

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XER, Rm 104

Proteins XXVI Phosphotriesters of proteins  
diglycates behavior known to date  
Chem. Ind. 44 115 14  
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tear by the hand  
negative electron  
detected light  
date is left  
negative electron  
dramatic example  
strontium, and  
nitrogen, and  
examples.  
M. Hrdlicky

KEIL, E.

"Proteins. XXVII. Comparative study of acidic peptide fractions from partial hydrolyzates of chymotrypsin and trypsin." Ceskoslovenska Morfologie, Praha, Vol. 48, No. 5, May 1954, p. 735.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, I.C.

KELL, Bořivoj

CZECH

Proteins. XXVIII. Comparison of the arginine peptides from partial hydrolyzates of chymotrypsinogen and trypsinogen. Jaroslav Vanaček, Bořivoj Kell, and František

Schmid. Česk. Akad. věd. Práce Českého Chem. ústavu 46, 1677 (1961), č. Č. A 43, 11747. — Chymotrypsinogen (I), trypsinogen (II), and insulin (III) (in 200 cc. saline) were partially hydrolyzed by heating 6 days at 37° with 10 ml. concd. HCl. The arginin peptides were sepd. by passing the hydrolyzates over a column filled with Amberlite IRA-400, and further investigated by means of total hydrolysis and the dinitrophenyl method. Both I and II contain the grouping seryl-arginyl and valyl-arginyl; I differs from II by contg. a third mol. of arginine bound to threonine and alanine. In III the main grouping of glycine and arginine corresponds to the Sanger formula but the grouping of arginine with leucine is in contradiction.

XXIX. Oxidation of pancreatic proteases. Bořivoj Kell. *Ibid.* 1837-41. — Oxidation of I, II, and  $\alpha$ - and  $\gamma$ -chymotrypsins with performic acid is accompanied by denaturation of the proteins and by splitting off small amounts of low-mol. peptides. Hydrolytic fission of peptide bonds during the reaction cannot be prevented. Biol. activity decreases rapidly with oxidation. Two main chains of chymotrypsin seem to be linked not only by disulfide bridges, but by stronger, probably peptide bonds. The oxidation was carried out by dissolving the protein (1 g.) in a mixt. of 40 ml. 90%  $\text{HCO}_3\text{H}$  and 4 ml. 26%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , holding at room temp. 20 min., adding 40 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , and evapn. to dryness below 50° *in vacuo*. The residue was stirred with  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$  (60 ml.), the gummy mass centrifuged, washed twice with 60 ml.  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$ , stirred with 60 ml. 9.1*N*  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ , after 2 hrs. the pH adjusted to 8 with 5*N*  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , the ppt. 0.8 g. centrifuged, the filtrate acidified with 6*N* AcOH to pH 4, dried

J. Vanecek

from frozen state, the residue dissolved in 8 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, treated with 8 ml. 50% AcONH<sub>4</sub>, the ppt. of 20 mg. centrifuged, the soln. evapd., and AcONH<sub>4</sub> evapd. at 90° and 0.1 mm., leaving 80 mg. product (A), sol. in H<sub>2</sub>O, mol. wt. approx. 3000. Ultraviolet absorption spectra show an absence of aromatic amino acids. Ultraviolet spectra of I, II, and fractions (A) of both proteins are given.

M. Hudlicky

2/2

KETE, B.

Proteins. XXIV. Substitution of ε-amino groups of lysine in the molecule of chymotrypsinogen by the reaction with dinitrofluorobenzene. Vlasta Kuncalová, Bohumil Kral and František Šerm (Ustav Org. Chem., ČSAV, Praha, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 48, 600-601 (1954); *cf. C.A.* 48: 64788. — By carrying out the reaction of 2,4-dinitrofluorobenzene (**I**) with chymotrypsinogen in a soln. of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and 1% Me<sub>2</sub>N, under certain conditions all of the ε-amino groups in lysine reacted with **I**. The importance of pH in the reaction is stressed.  
M. Hudlický

K-E-L-B  
CZECHI

The peptide accompanying pancreatic ribonuclease acid  
J. Šlapl and M. Hrubáková (Cesk. Akad. věd, Prague;  
*Chem. Listy* 49, 271-5 (1955).—The peptide accompanying  
pancreatic ribonuclease acid was found to give a slight nin  
hydrin test. — M. Husinek

Kostka, Bořivoj Keil, František Sorm

✓ Proteins. XXXIII. Differences in the arginine peptides of some serum albumins. Věra Kněsilová, Vladimír Kostka, Bořivoj Keil, and František Sorm (Czech. Akad. Věd, Prague). *Chem. Listy* 49, 913-20(1955); cf. *C.A.* 49, 10009b. —Human, beef, horse, duck, and sheep serum albumins were subjected to partial hydrolysis by heating 200-mg. portions of the proteins 144 hrs. at 37° with 10 ml. concd. HCl. From the partial hydrolysates the arginine peptides were isolated by means of the ion exchanger Amberlite IR-A. Hydrolysis of the arginine peptides with equal vols. of concd. HCl (16 hrs. at 105° in a sealed tube), paper chromatography in BuOH-AcOH system, hydrolysis of individual fractions with 6*N*-HCl (16 hrs. at 105°), paper chromatography in the BuOH-AcOH system, and dinitrophenyl analysis revealed considerable differences in the content of the individual amino acids in serum albumins of various origins, although the total hydrolysates of all of the investigated serum albumins showed only slight differences. M. Hudlický

3

KETL, BORIVOT

Virus studies. VII. A comparative study of two strains  
of the tobacco mosaic virus. Alexander Jakubovic, Libor  
Slechta, Bohumil Keil, and František Šorm (Czech. Akad.  
Věd, Prague). *Chem. Listy* 49, 1501-4 (1955); cf. *C.A.* 49,  
10440s.—Ultraviolet spectrum, electrophoretic mobility,  
and qual. and quant. content of amino acids are given for  
cryst. forms of the ordinary strain and Alke-strain of the  
tobacco mosaic virus. Only the Alke-strain was found to  
contain histidine. Electron-microscope photographs of  
both cryst. forms are given. M. Hudlický

(3)

**Similarities in the structure of proteins** (11) 1st p.  
Sarm (Czech. Acad. Sci. Prague) 1957  
**Results** (continued).  
In certain cases it is possible to deduce the origin and function of the protein from its immunological properties. In other cases, however, the results of the immunological tests do not give any information about the structure of the protein. This is particularly true in the case of the proteins of the blood plasma. The following table gives some examples of the results of the immunological tests on the proteins of the blood plasma of various species.

Keik DORIVOJ

*Mel* ✓ Virus studies. VII. A comparative study of two strains  
of the tobacco mosaic virus. Alexander Jakubovit, Libor  
Slechta, Bohumil Keil, and Frantisek Surin. Collection  
Czechoslov. Chem. Commin. 21, 29-32(1950)(in German).—  
See C.A. 50, 440e.  
E. I. C.

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MIL, B. Proteins. XXXV. Specificity of pancreatic proteinases in  
the fission of clupein. p. 623. Vol 50, no. 4, Apr. 1956.  
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KELLY

3  
1970-1971. Availability of information photostatic  
of hydroxylated vinyl compounds. D. Kell, 1001  
Series: Chemical Analysis Center, USA-42  
(1000Xin Germany)

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KEYL', B.

International conference on protein. Vop. med. khim. 3 no.1:74-77  
Ja-F '57 (MIRA 10:4)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Chechoslovatskoy akademii nauk, Praga.  
(PROTEINS)

KEL, B.

AUTHORS: Šorm, F.; Keil, B.; Holeýovský, C.; Mikš, O.; and Žádsek, J.  
CZ/8/52(82)/10-26/59

TITLE: Proteins. XXXI. Comparison of the Microstructure of Chymotrypsinogen and Trypsinogen. Preliminary Communication (O bilykoviného XIIIV. Srovnání mikrostrukturny chymotrypsinogenu a trypsinogenu. Předčasná zpráva)

PERIODICAL: Časopis Listy, 1958, Vol. 52(82), Nr. 10, pp. 1992-1995  
(Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of the discussion on the micro-structure of proteins in which the author drew on their own experimental results (previously published) and those of others. Attention is drawn to the repetition of certain Peptide residues in the two proteins considered. There are 3 tables and 34 references, 12 of which are Czech, 22 Western.

CARD 1/2

ASSOCIATION: Biochemické oddělení, Českého Ústavu, Československá Akademie věd, Praha (Biochemistry Division, Institute of Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Prague)

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1958

CARD 2/2

KELL, B.; SUKEM, F.; MARINK, R.

Proteins and amino acids. XXXVIII. Comparison of arginine peptides of partial hydrolysates of two hemoglobins. p. 352. (Chemicke Listy, Vol. 51, no. 2, Feb. 1957.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

*KEIL, B.*

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur.-Khimiya, 1958, No II

Author: O. Mikes, J. Vanecek, B. Meloun, B. Keil, V. Kostka, J. Kara.

Inst: Not given

Title: Multiple-Chamber Appliance for the Preparative Electro-phoresis.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 8, 1562-1569.

Abstract: A description of a modified multi-chamber appliance ~~xi~~ for the preparative zonal electrophoresis at the constant value of pH, in which are combined ~~x~~ the advantages of 3-chamber Svenson's appliance with those electrophoretical ones to the work in an auxiliary medium. A rectifier with a regulated voltage of 0-10,000 v serves as a source of tension.

*KEIL, Borivoj*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721420009-6"

CZECHOSLOVAKI / Laboratory Equipment, Instruments, Theory, Construction, Use.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 15, 1958, No 50138

Author : Kovanc, Alexandr; Brada, Zbynek; Keil, Borivoj.

Inst : Not given

Title : Gravimetric Fraction Collector for Chromatography.

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No. 8, 1575-1576.

Abstract : An electromagnetic arrangement, which enhances the reliability of the work of a gravimetric lever collector of fractions, is described. -- M. Ryba.

HEIL, B.; SCAL, F.

"Proteins." XLVII. Cysteic-acid peptides from a partial chymotrypsinogen hydrolysate. XLVIII. Cysteic-acid peptides from a partial trypsin hydrolysate. In English. p. 1553.

COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS, Praha, Czech., Vol. 24, No. 5, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept. 59

Unclassified

MELOUN, B.; HOLEYSOVSKY, V.; VANECK, J.; KEIL, B.; SORM, F.

Proteins. LIII. Peptides of aspartic acid and glutamic acid isolated from a chymotrypsinogen hydrolysate. In English. Coll.Cz.Chem. 24 no.9:3002-3006 S '59. (MEAI 9:5)

1. Department of Biochemistry, Chemical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Prague.

(Proteins) (Peptides) (Aspartic acid) (Glutamic acid)  
(Chymotrypsinogen)

VANECEK, J.; KEIL, B.; MELOUN, B.; SORM, F.

Proteins LIV. Isolation of some peptides from tryptic hydrolysates  
of chymotrypsinogen and diisopropylphosphoryltrypsin. In English.  
Coll.Cz.Chem. 24 no.9:3148-3153 S '59. (EEAI 9:5)

1. Department of Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Science,  
Prague.

(PROTEINS) (PEPTIDES) (CHYMOTRYPSINOGEN)  
(TRYPSIN DIISOPROPYL PHOSPHATE)

KARADZOVÁ, M.; KEIL, B.; SORM, F.

Peptides isolated from acid hydrolysate of edestin. Coll Cz Chem 25  
no.11:2878-2888 N '60. (EEAI 10:6)

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Science, Prague.  
(Peptides) (Edestin)

PRUSIK, Z.; KEIL, B.

An investigation of conditions of separating substances by high-voltage electrophoresis on paper. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.8:2049-2058  
(EEAI 10:9)  
Ag '60.

1. Department of Biochemistry, Institute of Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Prague.

(Electrophoresis) (Separation)

VANECEK, J.; MELOUN, B.; KOSTKA, V.; KEIL, B.; SORM, F.

Proteins. LXI. Peptides isolated from peptic hydrolysate of chymotrypsinogen. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.9:2358-2368 S '60.  
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Prague.

(Proteins) (Peptides) (Chymotrypsinogen)

SORM, F.; KEIL, B.; VANECEK, J.; TOMASEK, V.; MIKEŠ, O.; MELOUN, B.;  
KOSTKA, V.; HOLEYSOVSKY, V.

Proteins. LXIII. Lower structures in the chains of proteins. Coll Cz  
chem 26 no.2:531-578 F '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Science, Prague.

(Proteins)

HEYROVSKY, Jaroslav, dr., akademik, nositel Nobelovy ceny; JANAK, Jaroslav, inz.; VOLF, Milos Bohuslav, dr.; KEIL, Borivoj, Dr.Sc., laureat statni ceny; KOSSLER, Ivo, dr.

Observations of our famous collaborators on making new laboratory instruments. Tech praca 14 no.8:655-664 Ag '62.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved (for Janak and Kossler).

S/058/62/000/012/033/048  
A160/A101

AUTHORS: Keil, B., Šorm, F.

TITLE: On proteins. LXXI. An analysis of protein structures from the aspect of amino acid interchanges

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 12, 1962, 36 - 37, abstract 12D260 ("Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun.", no. 5, 1962, v.27, 1310 - 1319, English; summary in Russian)

TEXT: The series of amino acids is compared to various proteins to find the symmetry or a similarity in the arrangement of amino acids along the polypeptide chain by taking into consideration a possible substitution of one amino acid by another. By using the method of symbols, it was shown that the symmetry principle occurs rather frequently in the arrangement of amino acids. For ribonuclease and Cytochrome it was discovered that a definite series type is most frequently found, i.e., a major part of the protein is built from several main series. This is particularly clearly apparent in the case of  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -chains of hemoglobin. Part 70 see ref. 12D259.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

*Inst. Organic Chem. Brno, Czech AS, Prague*

KEIL, B.; SORM, F.

On proteins. Part 73: Desulfuration of sulfur containing  
amino acids in peptides. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.7:1673-1677  
Jl '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences, Prague.

KEIL, B.; ZIKAN, J.; REXOVA, L.; SORM, F.

On proteins. Part 74: Hydrogenation of aromatic amino acids  
in peptides. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.7:1678-1686 Jl '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences, Prague (for Keil and Sorm). 2. Institute  
of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague  
(for Zikan). 3. Institute of Chemistry, Slovak Academy of  
Sciences, Bratislava (for Rexova).

KEILL, B.; MORAVEK, J.; DLOUHA, V.; FILIP, J.

On proteins. Part 75: Desulfuration and hydrogenation of  
amino acids by using tritium. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.7:1687-1691  
Jl '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences and Institute for Research, Production and  
Utilization of Radioisotopes, Prague.

MIKES, O.; HOLEYSOVSKY, V.; TOMASEK, V.; KEIL, B.; SORM, F.

On proteins. Part 76 : Structure of peptides isolated from a tryptic digest of diisopropylphosphoryl-trypsin. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.8:1964-1987 Ag '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

KEILOVÁ, H; KEIL, B.

Czechoslovakia

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry,  
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences -- Prague  
- (for all)

Czechoslovak  
Prague, Collection of Chemical Communications,  
No 9, 1962, pp 2186-2191

"Proteinases of the Ehrlich Ascites Tumour. I.  
Basic Characterization of the Proteinases and  
Their Dependence on the Growth of the Tumour."

KEILOVÁ, H; KEIL, B.

Czechoslovakia

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry,  
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences -- Prague  
- (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical  
Communications, No 9, 1962, pp 2193-2200

"Proteinases of the Ehrlich Ascites Tumour. II  
Separation of Proteinases of the Ascites Fluid  
and Ascites Cells."

KEILOVA, H.; KEIL, B.

Proteinases of the Ehrlich ascites tumor. Part 1: Basic characterization of the proteinases and their dependance on the growth of the tumor.  
Coll Cz Chem 27 no.9:2186-2192 S '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

KEILOVA, H.; KEIL, B.

Proteinases of the Ehrlich ascites tumor. Part 2: Separation of proteinases of the ascites fluid and ascites cells. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.9:2193-2201 S '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

KEIL, B.; KEILOVA, H.; BARTOSEK, I.

On proteins. Part 80: Column extraction of proteins. Coll Cz  
Chem 27 no.12:2940-2945 D '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences, Prague.

KEIL, B.; PRUSIK, Z.; MORAVEK, L.; SORM, F.

On proteins. Part 81: The disulfide bonds of  $\alpha$ -chymotrypsinogen and peptides from its peptic hydrolysate. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.12: 2945-2955 D '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

KEIL, B.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MELOUN, B; KOSTKA, V; KEIL, B; SORM, F.

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the  
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, (Prague (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,  
No 10, 1963, pp 1749-2777

"On Proteins. LXXXIII. Peptides Isolated from the Peptic  
Digest of the Part of a Tryptic Hydrolysate of S-  
Sulpho-Chymotrypsinogen Insoluble in Acid Environment."

(4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 06/13/2000. CIA-RDP86-00513R000721420009-6"

On proteins. Pts. 83-84. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.10:2749-2805 0 '63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences, Prague.

STOKROVA,S.; KEIL,B.

A study of the course of tryptic hydrolysis of human serum albumin. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.11:2864-2873 N'63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for Keil). 2. Institute of Chemical Technology, Department of Physical Chemistry, Prague (for Stokrova).

DLOUHA, V.; KEIL, B.; SORM, F.

On proteins. Pt.85. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.11:2969-2976 N°63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

ZMRHAL, Z.; JEGOROV, C.; KEIL, B.

Proteins. Pt. 87. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.4:943-952 Ap '64.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry,  
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

KELLO, B.; KELLOVA, H.

On proteins. Pt. 90. Coll. Cr. Chem. 29 no. 9:2206-2215 S '64.

i. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

KRHOVA, H.; KELI, B.; SORM, F.

Proteases of Ehrlich ascites tumor. Int. J. Cell. Chem. 29 no.9:  
2716-2222 S 16.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences, Prague. 2. Chairman, Advisory Board, "Collection  
of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications" (for Sorm).

KARADJOVA, M. [Karadzhova, M.]; NEDKOV, P.T.; ATANASOV, B.; KELIC, R.

On proteins. Pt.86. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.2:551-556 F '64.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences,  
Sofia and Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry,  
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

JEGOROV, C. [Yegorov, T.S.]; KEIL, B.; SORM, F.

On proteins. Pt.92. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.1:105-117 Ja '65.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. 2. Permanent address: Institute of Natural Substances of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow (for Jegorov). 3. Advisory Board Chairman, "Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications" (for Sorm). Submitted February 5, 1964.

KELLOVA, H.; KELL, B.

Proteinases of Ehrlich ascites tumour. Pt. 4. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.  
9:2272-2276 S '64.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences, Prague.

BLOUHA, V.; KELI, B.; SORM, F.

Structure of the peptides isolated from the tryptic hydrolysate  
of the chain of edestin. Coll Cz chem 29 no.8:1835-1850 Ag '64.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences, Prague. 2. Chairman, Advisory Board, "Collection  
of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications" (for Sorm).

FRANEK, F.; KEIL, B.

Structural differences between gamma-globulin chains. Coll  
Cz Chem 29 no. 3:847-849 Mr '64.

1. Microbiological Institute and Institute of Organic Chemistry  
and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

*KEIL, B.*

MLEXOVA, L; KOPEC, Z; KEIL, B

1. Institute of Chemistry, Slovak Academy of Sciences,  
Bratislava - (for ?); 2. Institute of Organic Chemistry  
and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,  
Prague - (for ?)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 2, February 1967, pp 678-681;

"Isolation and certain properties of wheat  $\beta$ -amylase."

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000, H.CIA-RDP86-00513R000721420009-6"

Pour point depressants in transformer oils. Ropa a uhlie 6 no.10:  
291-296 O '64.

SAXE, H.; MILOWSKY, L.; KEIL, G.

Evaluation of used engine oils. Ropar a uhlie 6 no.10: 314-317  
0 '64.

1. Institute of Fuels, Freiberg, German Democratic Republic.

KEIL, Gerhard, dipl. chem.; MENZEL, N.; APEL, W.

Oxidation resistance of lubricating oils. Ropä a whlie 6 no.3:  
232-236 Ag '64.

1. Research Worksites. Mineralölwerk National Enterprise, Lutzkendorf,  
German Democratic Republic.

KE/6. 5

Land

Geographical description of land in Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1934  
M. M. (zeměměřictví Praha, Vol. 4, no. 5, May, 1934)

East

Map: National Map of Czechoslovakia (1:100), 22, 1934, 1935,  
June 1934, U.S.